

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The building in which the Tesla works is located, west of Roznov pod Radhostem (N 49-28, E 18-08), was erected in 1947. It was originally intended for the Moravsko-Slezske Pletarske Zavody (Moravian-Silesian Knitting Works). In 1949, however, the partially finished buildings were taken over by Tesla, which moved some of its works from Vrchlabi and Prague. Building of the plant is not yet finished. In summer 1953 the construction of a third production building was begun. The south border of the plant is formed by the railway line, which ends at Roznov station. A new main road runs along the south side of the Valasske Mezirici-Roznov railway line. At the southern edge of the factory, the Bevva River bends to the north, almost touching the main road. The original road from Zubri joins the new road at the southwest corner of the works, where the railway line also crosses it. The east side of the works runs off at right angles to the railway line, about 500 meters from the main station building. The new road skirts the north side of the works, along the embankment, and runs practically parallel with the railway line. The area of the works is 400-500 meters long and 300-350 meters wide.
2. The Tesla Works at Roznov is an independent enterprise, directly under the Ministry of General Machinery. It produces:
  - a. Radio tubes for civilian use;
  - b. A "special production" of ordinary types of tubes which may also be used for civilian needs;
  - c. A super-secret production under military control. It has its own design and research staff so that probably no one but the chief engineer and the manager of the plant know about production in this department. Ordinary employees have no admittance to this department.
  - d. Production for the civilian sector includes:

tubes of the series AZ 1, AZ 11, ABL, EBL, UBL, UCH, EM (11,12), AZ 12, AZ 4. Capacity is not known. Production for the civilian sector has to offset partly the expenses of military production.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	AEC		

(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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e. Tubes for the Army include current types, which are generally known:

Series G (G1 - G11).

Series L - miniature (L 1 - L9).

Series M (total length about 70 mm.).

Series V (made according to German, Soviet and American types, probably for radios).

Transmitter bulbs Tr 2 and series RV.

Vacuum tubes, types 1748, 1749, and 749.

Lightning conductors.

TV tubes - cathode-ray tubes, partly for the civilian sector, Series E1, E2, E3, E5, E7.

Cathode-ray tubes are made according to the Soviet pattern.

All-metal tubes, type SB 22, are made for the Soviet Union.

f. Super-secret production includes several types of tubes made in this department, including a tube which is all metal inside and has a round envelope, 10 cm. in diameter. The production of instruments to permit seeing in the dark is also being prepared.

3. Both the preliminary technological projects and the final models and designs are prepared by the Experimental Institute of Vacuum Technique and Technology for Electrical Parts, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav pro vzduchoprazdne technicke a technologicke elektro-soucastky - abbreviated as VUVTTS PHA). From these production blueprints are made in the plant. They have to be signed by the engineer technician, the head of the designs department, the head of tube production, the head draughtsman, the head designer, the chief engineer, and the manager, before being submitted to the Ministry. The security department seals and sends off the plans. In summer 1953, about 100 new types of tubes were thus submitted for approval. About one third of these were intended for the Special Department for Military Production. Every change in production has to have the Ministry's approval.

4. Most of the machinery in the plant came from the Tesla plant in Vrchlabi. Some machines were specially adapted or manufactured in Czechoslovakia. The measuring instruments are all of [ ] manufacture and have been delivered to the plant since 1952. Most recently a profile projector for measuring has been supplied from [ ] as well as an instrument for analyzing metal, which records metals on a photocplate. New machines have recently been ordered and will probably be delivered late in 1954. Testing benches are mostly [ ]

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5. Up to spring 1953, the electric current was often cut off and much material was thereby spoiled. Since summer 1953, however, the plant has been well supplied with current, even during periods when the whole of Roznov was without it.

6. Some of the precious metals used in production are said to come from [ ]. Glass for the tubes is supplied by the Kavalir Glass Works National Enterprise. Porcelain is ordered by Tesla from the Keramika National Enterprise.

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7. Shortages are most obvious in precious metals, for which substitutes are being used, reducing the life of a valve by half. When a new series is started there are generally 90% rejects. In established productions rejects amount to 20-45%. The highest percentage of spoiled products is in the production of cathode-ray tubes, since the Czechoslovak glass works have not yet succeeded in making sufficiently high quality glass for this type of tube. They generally burst when heated under pressure. The glassmakers assert that the glass is of the right quality, and that there must be some fault in the shape of the tubes.

8. The works has about 1,500 employees, 75% of whom are women. Men are employed only as technical staff, but women have also been taken on as technicians. Half of the employees are from Valassko. The others, the technical staff, came from the Prague Tesla works and the Vrchlabi works. Employees may thus be divided into three groups: those from Valassko, those from Vrchlabi and those from Prague. About 30-40% of employees are members of the Communist Party, but only 10-15% are convinced Communists and these are mostly from Prague and Vrchlabi. The average wages of factory workers vary from 700-800 Kcs. per month net. There is no payment by the hour but only according to norm. Three shifts are worked in the factory: 0600-1400-2200. The morning shift is fully manned; the others only half. Working morale in the plant is average; absenteeism is about 15%. The canteen is in the large boarding school building. After the currency reform, the quality of the food improved. There are always three kinds of food in the canteen, including special diets.

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9. Tesla Industrial School, an industrial boarding school, has been set up in the plant. The curriculum is similar to that of the ordinary four-year industrial schools, in which pupils work in the morning and attend classes in the afternoon. There is also a course for matriculating pupils, i.e. for senior high school graduation. About 50 [redacted] girls, aged from 16-20, attend the industrial school and work in the plant in the mornings. They have their own teacher and have as little contact as possible with the Czechs.

10. In 1953, the plant was guarded by about 30 members of the works militia. Four of them were women. They were armed with pistols and had dogs. In 1954, a unit of the Interior Guard assumed guard duty at the plant. No one is admitted to the plant without a works pass. A check is also made by slapping workers' pockets at the gate. A special pass is needed for the boarding school building and the works canteen in it.

11. Personnel

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Manager: Karel Vancl [redacted]

Security Official: Vilem Poyman, [redacted]

Chief Engineers: Frantisek Karnik, [redacted]

Chief designer and head of the development department: Eng. Josef Hejzlar [redacted]

Cadre official: Otta Hejny, [redacted]

Head of the works and wages department: Jan Fejgl, [redacted]

Head of the personnel department: (fmu) Furch, [redacted]

Works accountant: Eng. (fmu) Peters, [redacted]

Deputy Works Accountant: (fmu) Soukup, [redacted]

Works Planning Official: (fmu) Kulistek [redacted]

Employed in the planning department: Rudolf Myslivec [redacted]

Head of production: Bohumil Matejka, [redacted]

Head of control department: (fmu) Svoboda [redacted]

Control personnel: Eng. (fmu) Saska [redacted]

Head of the chemical department: Eng. Bedrich Rous, [redacted]

Employed in the chemical department: Jiri Kopecky [redacted]

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12.

1. Fence, iron grating mounted on a stone base, surrounding the whole factory. 25X1
2. Junction road, a new road, leading from the north side of the plant and joining the main road on the embankment.
3. Main entrance, on the north side, opposite the boarding school. The gatekeeper's lodge for this entrance is in the building which also contains the garages and the fire-fighting equipment.
4. Entrance for the building workers, in the southeast corner of the plant, with a small gatekeeper's lodge.
5. Roads inside the factory - these are paved with stone blocks, and a paved path runs along the north side of the production halls.

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6. The original 7-storied building of the Moravian-Silesian Knitting Works is situated roughly in the middle of the factory enclosure. It is built of reinforced concrete, faced with bricks. The measurements are about 100-150 x 30 meters. The main entrance is in the northeast corner.

2nd floor: Technical archives; special department (formerly security), pay office, tools-issuing shop, instrument shop, construction, electrical maintenance, boiler room and machine shop and maintenance.

3rd floor: Works offices, production department for Type AZ, glass, bulb caps and wires, issuing and preliminary control of material.

4th floor: Works offices, Type UCH 21, production department control.

5th floor: Store for material, preparations, grid production, Eng. Saska's checking section, and profile projector for checking parts.

6th floor: Special Department - military production, assembly of miniatures, current converter, pumping and sealing of bulbs.

Super-secret Dept., Eng. Gaja and military representative's office.  
This building is not really suitable for the production of tubes, for which absolute cleanliness is essential. This cannot be maintained with concrete floors.

7. New production building: finished in December 1952, about 50 meters to the east of the original building. The building is 5-storied but is the same size and height as the preceding one, as the floors are somewhat higher. The building is of reinforced concrete, with round pillars, faced with masonry. It has central heating and, in addition, artificially maintained temperature (heating by hot air). The floors and walls are tiled.

1st floor: Wolfram wire department, chemical laboratory (Rous), luminous department, partial production of cathode-ray tubes. Material department - issuing of material (?).

2nd floor: The whole of this floor is given up to the making of cathode-ray tubes for television sets.

3rd floor: Wages, work and propaganda departments, pay sheets, works accountant, purchasing department, calculating department, training department, cadre department, manager's secretary's office, manager, production chief, chief planner.

4th floor: Assembly.

5th floor: Standards department, electro-technical laboratory, tube designing, specification department, machine designing, technical preparation of production, instrument designing, production workshop, glaziers, translations, photocopies, technical library, chief engineer, developers, physics laboratory.  
When the third building is finished there will be some shifting of the above departments.

8. Construction of a third production building on the west side of the old production building began in summer 1953. It will probably be identical with the second production building.

9. Industrial school and boarding house, on the north side of the factory, a little to the west. Its construction is roughly the same as the other buildings, 5-storied. The paved road runs round the boarding school and joins the main communicating road at the main entrance.

10. The guard room and garages are in a single-floor building, 25 x 6 meters, west of the main entrance. In the eastern part there is a guard room and gatekeeper's office, and in the western part three garages. A gas pump is in the southeast corner of the garage.

11. Cleaning shop for tubes for the civilian sector, in a one-story masonry building, 30 x 10 meters, at the northwest corner of the factory.

12. Wooden building used by the builders, at the point where the road to the production halls branches off from the main road. There is also a concrete water tank, 3 meters in diameter.

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13. Store of explosives (nitrocellulose, used for making tubes) in a reinforced concrete building, south of the garages. One-story, 20 x 8 m., with several small cells on both sides, closed by steel gates.
14. New, small, reinforced concrete building, faced with masonry, east of the store of explosives, by the main road, about 20 x 8 meters. It has no windows and only iron gates.
15. Compressors, in a small brick building, 6 x 6 meters, opposite the new building.
16. Boiler-house in the southwest corner of the factory. Reinforced concrete, 15 x 15 meters, giving the impression of a 2-storied building. The chimney is about 25 meters high.
17. Store for rejects, a wooden building, not far from the boiler house.
18. Two temporary buildings, used as stores for the builders.
19. Joiner's shop, in a one-story masonry building, 30 x 8 m., not far from the main entrance, on the road to the boarding school.
20. Sports stadium, north of the factory, between the boarding school and the living quarters. Begun in 1953.
21. Three blocks of new, 5-storied dwellings, extending north, to the northeast of the works, built in 1952-1953.

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1.  Comment: Possibly infra-red equipment.

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2.  Comment: Note the unusually long list of apparently non-Communist employees and the number of radio hams among the.

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